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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/616,677	07/08/2003	Glen A. Oross	200308977-1	2586

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EXAMINER

BLACKMAN, ROCHELLE ANN J

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2851

DATE MAILED: 05/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/616,677	Applicant(s) OROSS, GLEN A.	
	Examiner Rochelle Blackman	Art Unit 2851	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 February 2005.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,6,7,9-21 and 25-31 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,6,7,9-21 and 25-31 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07/08/03 & 08/03/04 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The declaration filed on December 20, 2004 under 37 CFR 1.131 is sufficient to overcome the Peng et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0151922) reference.
2. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4, 6, 7, 9-21, and 25-31 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 6, 7, 9, 16, 19, 25-28, 30, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Heintz et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,855,488).

Regarding claims 6, 7, 9, and 26, Heintz discloses a digital projector (10 of FIG. 1), comprising: means for projecting an image (see projection lens in front surface of

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“digital projector” 10); a projector housing/ means for housing the projecting means (12 of FIG. 1); a manually openable panel (see *access panel* in col. 3, lines 11-14 or see 14 of FIGS. 1 and 2) that provides access to the interior of the projector housing, where the panel remains associated with the projector housing while open (the *access panel* and element 14 are both considered to “remain associated with the projector housing while open” because the *access panel* and element 14 are designed specifically for “digital projector” 12 and to be fitted thereon, therefore *access panel* or element 14 still “remains associated with the projector housing” whether it is physically attached to “digital projector” 12 or not); means for providing access to the interior of the housing means, where the means for providing access is manually operable and remains associated with the housing means, and is accessible when the digital projector is mounted to a ceiling (see *access panel* in col. 3, lines 11-14 or see 14 of FIGS. 1 and 2 - the *access panel* and element 14 are both considered to “remain associated with the projector housing while open” because the *access panel* and element 14 are designed specifically for “digital projector” 12 and to be fitted thereon, therefore *access panel* or element 14 still “remains associated with the projector housing” whether it is physically attached to “digital projector” 12 or not and the *access panel* and element 14 are both considered to be accessible when the digital projector is mounted to a ceiling” because the are both provided on the side surface of the projector and not the top or bottom surface); where the panel provides access to a projector component (14 or 39 of FIG. 1) that is a control panel (element 14 or 39 is considered to be a “control panel” because it “controls” the illumination in “digital projector” 12), and where the digital projector is

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configured so that the projector component is only removable when the panel is open (element 14 is “removable” when the *access panel* is open and element 39 is “removable” when element 14 is open); where the panel additionally provides access to a projector component that includes a lamp module (see 14 or 39 or FIG. 1); where the control panel is accessible when the panel is closed (element 14 is considered to be “accessible” when it is closed because elements 30 and 32 of element 14 are accessible when element 14 is closed).

Regarding claim 16, the method steps of making a digital projector are similarly met by the features and functions of the above-mentioned elements. Note, the method step of configuring the access panel to be accessible when the digital projector is mounted to a ceiling is considered to be met by the *access panel* or element 14 because the *access panel* or element 14 is capable of being accessed if “digital projector” 10 is mounted to a ceiling.

Regarding claims 19 and 25, the method steps of making a projector and upgrading a digital projector are similarly met by the features and functions of the above-mentioned elements.

Regarding claim 27, Heintz discloses a means for disabling the projecting means when the means when the means for providing access is operated (see 32 of FIG. 1 and col. 4, lines 46-50 – in this instance, the “means for providing access” would be element 14).

Regarding claim 28, Heintz discloses a means for disabling the means for providing access while a hazardous condition exists within the housing means (see 32

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of FIG. 1 and col. 4, lines 46-50 - in this instance, the "means for providing access" would be element 14).

Regarding claim 30, Heintz discloses where the means for providing access to the interior of the housing is configured to permit removal of one or more components (see 14 or 39 of FIG. 1) of the projecting means.

Regarding claim 31, Heintz disclose where the means for providing access to the interior of the housing is configured to permit replacement of one or more components of the projecting means (see 39 of FIG. 1) of the projecting means.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1, 4, 13-15, 20, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heintz et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,855,488) in view of Onishi et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0008852).

Heintz discloses the claimed invention as described above, including (claim 4:) where the panel is openable by depressing a latch actuator (18 of FIG. 1); (claim 13:) a safety interlock (32 of FIG. 1) configured to interact configured to interact with the panel (14 of FIG. 1); (claim 14:) where the safety interlock is configured to disable at least one projector component when the panel is open; (claim 15:) where the safety interlock is

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configured to prevent the panel from opening while a hazardous condition exists within the projector housing (see 32 of FIG. 1 and col. 4, lines 46-50); (claim 21:) where opening the panel includes depressing a latch actuator (18 of FIG. 1). However, Heintz does not disclose the digital projector being “configured to mount to a ceiling” or “mounted to a ceiling”.

Onishi discloses a digital projector (1 of FIG. 4) configured to mount or mounted to a ceiling (80 of FIG. 4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to mount the “digital projector” of the Heintz reference to a ceiling, for the purpose of securing the “digital projector”, thus preventing theft of the “digital projector” when used in public buildings.

2. Claims 2, 3, 17, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heintz et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,855,488) in view of Rodriguez, Jr. et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,082,864).

Heintz discloses the claimed invention except for the panel including a “pivotal connection to the housing” or “pivotally connecting the access panel to the projector housing”; and “where the pivotal connection includes a hinge” or “where pivotally connecting the access panel includes forming a hinge between the projector housing and the access panel”.

Rodriguez teaches providing a panel (21 or 50, 62 of Figs. 5 and 6) including a pivotal connection to the housing, or pivotally connecting an access panel to the projector housing (see col. 3, lines 65-67 or 54 of Figs. 3 and 7); and where the pivotal

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connection includes a hinge or where pivotally connecting the access panel includes forming a hinge between the projector housing and the access panel (also see 54 of Figs. 3 and 7).

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the Heintz reference with a panel or an access panel including a pivotal connection and/or hinge to the housing, as taught by Rodriguez in order to facilitate access and replacement of a projector lamp (see col. 2, lines 12-13).

3. Claims 10-12 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heintz et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,855,488) in view of Kondo (U.S. Patent No. 6,250,004).

Heintz discloses the claimed invention except for "where the panel provides access to service information when open" or "means for providing access to projector service information"; "where the service information includes an identification of a projector service provider"; and "where the panel provides access to a business card display device".

Kondo teaches that is known to provide a panel (10 of Fig. 1) that provides access to service information or a means for providing access to service information (11, 15 of Figs. 1-4) when open; where the service information includes an identification of a service provider (see 15 of Figs. 3 and 4); and where the business panel provides access to a business card display device (11 of Figs. 1-4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the digital projector of the Heintz reference with a panel

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that provides projector service information/ means for providing access to projector service information and/or that includes identification of a projector service provider and/or provides access to a business card display device, as taught by Kondo for purpose of providing contacts for supplies, repairs and so forth (see col. 1, lines 21-27).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rochelle Blackman whose telephone number is (571) 272-2113. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Judy Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-2258. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RB


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